The NEW-HAVEN GAZETTE
AND THE
CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE.

MANY SHALL RUN TO AND FRO, AND KNOWLEDGE SHALL BE INCREASED. Dan. Chap. XII. v. 4.

(VOL. II.) Thurſday, *February* 22, M.DCC.LXXXVII. (No. I.)

American Antiquities
[No. VI.]

Extract from the Anarchiad, Book XX.

The Soliloquy and Invocation of WRONGHEAD, with the Appearance and conſolatory Speech of the ANARCH.

NOW marſhal'd hoſts aſſembling from afar,
Prelude the onſet of approaching war
In Wrongheads jealous ſoul; while thus in ſighs
He breathes hoarſe accents to the nether ſkies.
" O thou dark World where chance eternal reigns,
And wild miſrule the anarch old maintains,
Orcus and Hades! hear my fervent prayer,
And aid if Wrongheads ſtill deſerve your care:
If you receiv'd me dark'ning from the womb,
And nurſ'd the hope of miſchiefs yet to come,
If buſied daily planning pop'lar ſchemes,
And nightly rapt in democratic dreams,
Fair diſcord as a Goddeſs I revere,
And in her vineyards, toil from year to year;
Still active as the princely Power of air,
To ſow each jealouſy and till with care;
If I each Long-face in the land aſſail,
At Congreſs, Courts and legal powers to rail;
If I at *Trade*, *Great men*, and *Lawyers fees*,
Have ſo harangu'd as vulgar ears to pleaſe;
If *cauſe preſence* of *Liberty* the while,
Has been th' unvaried burden of my ſtyle,
If this has gain'd me all the Poſts I hold
With numerous ſalaries heap'd my cheſt with gold,
And fed my hopes that fed'ral ties no more,
Shall bind the nations of the weſtern ſhore;
That local ſchemes ſhall litt their narrow ſcale,
And our own Statesmen through the land prevail;—
Then hear again ye powers! that ſtretch the ſway,
Through the wide vaſt, beneath the ſolar day,
Hear, and diſpell my anxious doubts and fears,
To me more dread than certain loſs of ears.

" Since the Convention fell no more to riſe,
And grey'd theſe locks and dim'd theſe tearful eyes,
This more minute, leſs bluſt'ring plan I try'd,
Till wiſh'd ſucceſs began to feed my pride;
But now alas ſtern juſtice rears her head,
And crouds my days with fears, my nights with dread;
Thoſe congregated Sages, who ere now,
Had I my wiſh, were doom'd to guide the plough,
Are planning ſtill to build a fed'ral name,
And blaſt my Laurels with eternal ſhame;
The pride of Courts ſtill brightens in their eyes,
And ſcorning ſtill to pay our debt with lies,
Have raiſ'd theſe Martial Bands to aid their cauſe,
To awe each mob, and execute the laws.
Shall theſe ſucceed? and ſhall my labour'd ſchemes
Ye ſov'reign Powers! diſperſe in empty dreams?"
He ſpoke, and breath'd a care-corroding ſigh,
Then through a dark deep vale bent down his eye;
When lo! a lurid fog began to move,
And mount in ſolemn grandeur o'er the grove,
Convolving miſts enroll'd a Demon's form,
But headleſs, monſtrous, ſhapeleſs as a ſtorm;
While *Wrongbead* gaz'd the fiend ſublimer grew,
Known for the Anarch to his raptur'd view;
Sudden, as rumbling thunder heard remote,
Theſe ſtunning ſounds roſe grating through his throat.
" Beloved Sage, the Powers of Chaos know,
Your every fear and number every woe;
Their ken ſweeps broader than the bounds of day,
And thrice ten lengths of Hell, their nether ſway;
Where now your world has gain'd that little height,
Juſt o'er the precincts of Chaotic night
We held of old the reign; nor yet deſpair,
To hold a wilder mental Chaos there
" Thoſe warlike bands which muſic grates thine ear
Are ills at beſt, but not the worſt we fear;
(Though they our much-lov'd mobs may ſorely awe,
Give Union aid, and tone to fed'ral law,)—
More dang'rous foes ariſe, in Learning's dreſs,
Arm'd with the pen, and ambuſh'd in the preſs.
The laughing youth, as leſſons, learn their page,
And age approving ſmiles, while dullards rage:
Their ſhafts all poiſoned in Pierian ſprings,
Seem now impatient on the bending ſtrings
To pierce their foes;—their arrows drink the fame
Of each unfederal politician's name.
See our beſt heroes ſtagg'ring from the plain,
With eyes aghaſt in curſes vent their pain.
But give your toils not o'er—the human ſoul,
Sinks by ſtrong inſtinct far beneath her goal;
Fierce bickering tribes acknowledg'd once my ſway,
From riſing morning to the ſetting day;
Low bow'd the north, and all the ſpacious ſouth,
Receiv'd the precepts warm from Anarchs mouth:
And when o'er eaſtern climes proud ſcience ſhone,
And millions bow'd before her ſplendid throne,
My ſtorm of Goths quench'd her meridian light,
And whelm'd her ſons in anarchy and night:—
There had ſhe mourn'd her everlaſting doom,
But the curſ'd preſs diſpell'd the midnight gloom.
Hence learn my ſeer, we ſhadowy powers who dwell,
Far in the wilds of ſpace 'twixt this and hell,
Thron'd on unnumber'd whirlwinds through the void,
Nor yet by diſtance, time or place annoy'd
Save where our envious foe with ſwift ſurpriſe,
Snatch'd that ſmall ſpot where now creation lies;
Learn, though ſtrict order guides his world on high,
Where ſuns emblaze, and ſyſtems vault the ſky;
Yet there we oft in wayward whirls controul,
The myſtic, madd'ning mazes of the ſoul;
But chief where ſcience ſheds her fainteſt beams,
And men are haunted worſt with waking dreams;
Where prejudice is headſtrong, reaſon blind,
The ſoul unpoliſh'd, all its views confin'd;
Where ſelf is all-in all; and ſtubborn Will
Shuts out each good through jealouſy of ill.
Though in thy ſoul theſe choiceſt gifts preſide,
With an unbounded ſhare of *humble pride*;
Though all the leſſer virtues we can give,
Inſtinctive, in thy mind immortal live;
Though all thy friends late nicknam'd by our foes,
Each one his duty, taſk and drudgery knows,
As plann'd by thee, yet know my faithful ſeer,
Theſe plans alone can ſcarce ſurvive the year.—
The lamp of ſcience muſt be queneh'd in night,
Till none, or next to none, can read or write;
The preſs anon in brazen chains muſt groan,
Firſt watch'd and guarded by our ſaints alone;
The numerous ſchools that live along the ſhore,
Muſt fall ſucceſſive and muſt riſe no more;
The wits be hang'd—the congreſs forc'd to flee,
To weſtern wilds or headlong to the ſea.
Then ſhall ten thouſand whirlwinds lead the way,
And the true Anarch here exalt his ſway;
Before his face a flood of darkneſs roll,
Blot the dim day and whelm the ſinking pole;
Confuſion, Chaos, Chance, his courſe attend,
Hoarſe Rumor rave, and hell's own mobs aſcend;
His ſons on fierce tornadoes hail from far,
The black effulgence of his waſting car,
And throng his Courts; old Night's dark eyes ſhall glow,
Like ſeas of of boiling tar, or hills of lamp-black ſnow."

A SOLUTION.
Of the *Riddle* which was inſerted in No 51, of the firſt volume.

RECLIN'D upon a bed of clay,
(If ſuch a ſtyle you chuſe)
Water, without a figure, lay
For every body's uſe

The Sun, at length, in heat of love,
His own peculiar made her,
And up to regions far above,
In vapour he convey'd her.

While other countries he ſurvey'd
Realms far remote below,
Cold air ruſh'd in, compreſs'd the maid,
And hence a daughter—Snow.

Quick ſhe appear'd in bright array
From that aerial hall,
Like feathers—but I need not ſay,—
She's viſible to all.

Once more the Sun his heat diſplay'd,
—The conſequence was plain—
The ſnow which was of water made,
Produc'd the ſame again.

From the Hampshire (County) Gazette, Jan. 24.

Mr. Printer,

AS an impartial press is the best channel of intelligence to the public, and when open to all parties, is an important medium of light and security to the citizens of a free state; so I wish you to insert the following petitions and my observations upon them, and you will oblige a friend to the laws and liberties of this Commonwealth.

A true copy of two Petitions sent to the Select men of Belchertown, by a few seditious persons of said town.

To the gentlemen Selectmen of Belchertown pleas to Insert the following In the warront for Decemr meating on the first monday of Next month

1stly to See if the Town will approve and Except of what ye Lent Convenshon Did at Hadley

2dly to Seee ife ye Town Chuse a commitey of In Specshon and safety Dated Nover ye 13 A D 1786 The above is the pertifion of a number of the Inhabitance of Belchertown

Benjamine Morgan Elijah Parker Elijah Parker Jun Isaac Livermore Salomon Willis Elisha Root Solomon Hannum Simeon Bardwell John White John Bardwell Jona Drake William Capman

To the Selett men of Belchertown

Gentn

This is ye petitshon of a nomber of thi Inhabitence of old Belchertown that you Call a Town meting on Monday the first Day of January next at two o'clock in the after noon firstle to Chuse a Delegute to Go to the yornd Convenshin of this County to be Holden at Hatfield on the first Tuesday of January next

3dly To See what ye Town will Do with The Town stock of powder Dated Decr ye 13th 1786 Elijah Parker Elijah Parker jun Seva Pond James Smith Isaac Livermore Simeon Bardwell Joseph Billing John Bardwell Mathew Gray Elisha Root Solomon Willis.

I think the former petition sufficiently proves, that the petitioners are determined to overset and destroy our excellent constitution: and it seems by the latter that they want the town's stock of powder for their nefarious purpose, but the selectmen of this town have too much wisdom to grant either of their requests, for they conceive a committee of inspection and safety repugnant to the constitution. The town's stock of powder, by the help of illegal voters, was taken out of the selectmen's hands and put into a committee's hands, and at a legal meeting previous to the date of the last petition was remanded into the selectmen's hands again, and upon examination found that eight pounds of said powder were missing; and at the same legal meeting passed a vote that they had no business for conventions men.

Since I first saw these petitions, I have conversed with each one of the petitioners, and find they complain of many grievances, some of them are as follows, viz. one of them says that he has been an expert hunter in his younger days, but as he is now grown old his eye-sight fails him, therefore he has no success in hunting, and that he thinks a grievance, and ought to be redressed: another of them says his wife has a child every year, and that he thinks a grievance, and ought to be redressed: another of them borrowed an apprentice boy's boots, and wore them to Worcester in company with the Broom Smith Gen. and others, to stop the sitting of the Court of Common Pleas, to be holden there in December last, and the extremity of the weather drove him so near the fire as to spoil the boots, and the boy refused to take them again, and that he thinks a grievance, and ought to be redressed. The rest of them complained of similar grievances.

I presume the public, upon sight of these two petitions, will be convinced that the petitioners are very illiterate, and I can assure the public that they are men of little or no property.

I would further observe, that three men in this town, viz. Samuel Dwight, Noble Boggs and Josiah Cowl, have lately had the film taken off of their eyes, which has enabled them to see clear enough to take the benefit of the act of indemnity by taking the oath of allegiance previous to the first of January 1787, the only three men of property in this town who have taken up arms against government, and two of them have now taken up arms in favour of government.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON.

A short epitaph of the late king of Prussia is much admired by the literati of Paris. It contains but few words yet comprehends a great deal; *Hic cinis, ubique fama.* His ashes are here, but every where his fame

As we promised in our late paper, here follows the process adopted, and successfully practiced by Mont. Tiller for preventing the caries, or rottenness in wheat, and other corn, and by preparing the seed properly, secure a plentiful harvest

Take 50lb of ashes from green wood, pour thereon one hundred pints of river, spring or pool water; that of a well, especially if hard will not so readily answer the purpose in the composition of the lie or wath. Care must be taken to stir the ashes with a stick, in order that the salt, with which they are impregnated may more readily dissolve; at the end of three days, the lie must be drained clear. If the corn is black it should be washed in several waters, till it is quite clean: then the lie must be heated over the fire, so as your hand may bear it. In the lie thus prepared, slacken some lime of the best kind at the rate of 1 lb. for every seven or eight pints, if it proves of an inferior quality, the dose must be increased just as the quantity of ashes, if they are not sufficiently impregnated with salts, which most abound in green wood, and twigs of vine, then put your corn into baskets made for the purpose, dip them several times into the wash, let the corn be drained, spread it in the open air, till it slips easily through the hand of the sower.

Instead of wood, pot-ash will equally answer the purpose at the rate of seven or eight pounds to every hundred pints of water, or between ten and twelve pounds of salt wort. This, indeed, prevents the necessity of making up the lie, and of course, shortens the operation.

The whole expence will not exeed three farthings (in France) by each bushel of seed, nor one penny, if potash or saltwort be made use of instead of wood ashes.

Such is the procefs pointed out to the French cultivators, by the royal Society of agriculture in Paris; their approbation is given in consequence of the comparative experiments made by the Sieur Tiller, upon the corn thus prepared, and the seed sown after the common method: when it was proved, that in the former case the wheat, or other corn, never was attacked by any disease. The result of these experiments, and the method there prescribed, are vouched by the signature of five members of that useful body, viz. Fougeroux de Benodita, Abbe Lucas Thouin, Parimentier and Cadet de Van.

American Intelligence.

CARLISLE, *January* 13.

On Sunday morning a man came to Harris's ferry, saying he had rode a considerable distance to meet with his comrade there, and waited there a considerable time, till seeing the deceased appear, he said that was his comrade, they crossed the river together; but it did not appear that the deceased knew him, nor did they take notice of each other. The stranger wrangled about the price of the ferriage; and said his money was almost done; he and the deceased rode together on Sunday evening to John Walker's tavern, where the deceased had his horse fed, and a refreshment for himself. The stranger fed

his own horſe and continued in the other end of the houſe: When they were taking horſe, the deceaſed, taking out his watch, ſaid, "it is juſt two minutes paſt ſeven o'clock." The ſtranger's horſe was found near the body, and the horſe of the deceaſed could not be found. The country was immediately alarmed all round. The people deſerve praiſe for their ſpirited endeavours to apprehend the murderer. A man, who had not heard of the murder, came up with a horſe anſwering the deſcription of the horſe on which the deceaſed had rode, near Liſburn, ſtanding ſaddled in the road, as if the rider had juſt quit him at the end of a race. He drove the horſe to Liſburn, where he ſaw a man croſſing the Yellow-Breeches in a canoe, whom he ſuppoſed had been the rider. On the return of the ferryman he mentioned the cloaths of the traveller were bloody; the bye-ſtanders then ſuſpected that he had murdered ſome perſon; immediately ſome of them went to give the alarm at the ferries, and others raiſed the hue and cry through the country: they were ſoon joined by others, who informed them that a man had been murdered, and in two minutes afterwards the company ſaw a man meeting them, who anſwered the deſcription of the perſon who had croſſed in the canoe: they ſeized him and charged him with the fact, which he denied; he attempted to eſcape after he was taken, and, when purſued, preſented a piſtol: he was immediately retaken and ſearched; two pocket-piſtols were found with him, 59 dollars, 2 half-joes, and a watch in his jacket pocket, he having no watch pocket in his breeches. He confeſſed that he was the perſon who croſſed the river and was at John Walker's with the deceaſed, but ſays they were both attacked by two men, who knocked him down, and then attacking the deceaſed, he made off, walked all night, and although he ſaw houſes did not go into any of them, becauſe he wanted to go to York as quickly as poſſible to adverтiſe his horſe: when the money was taken out of his pocket, there was ſome ſmall money in a pocket by itſelf, when that was laid hold of, he ſaid "that is my own," and on being aſked to whom the reſt belonged, he ſaid it was his own alſo. He ſays his name is Joſeph Ramſey Warner, and that he came from Cheſter county. He is now lodged in Carliſle goal. Whether he is the perſon who committed this crime, an impartial jury of his country will decide; far be it from us to prepoſſeſs the public againſt any perſon in the ſituation of the priſoner, and therefore we only ſtate facts, without attempting to draw any concluſion from them.

☞ See page 395 of volume 1ſt.

RICHMOND, January 18.

An act to repeal the act for incorporating the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church, and for other purpoſes.

Be it enacted by the general Aſſembly, that the act entitled, An act for incorporating the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church, ſhall be and the ſame is hereby repealed: ſaving to all religious ſocieties the property to them reſpectively belonging, who are hereby authoriſed to appoint, from time to time, according to the rule of their ſect, truſtees, who ſhall be capable of managing and applying ſuch property to the religious uſes of ſuch ſocieties.

And to guard againſt all doubts and miſconſtructions be it further enacted and declared, that ſo much of all laws now in force as prevents any religious ſociety from regulating its own diſcipline, ſhall be, and is hereby repealed; the religious opinions of men not being the objects of civil government or under its juriſdiction.

From the Worceſter Magazine

INSURGENT PAPERS.

The two following Letters are copied *verbatim et literatim* from the original ones.

No. I.

SIR *Weſt Springfield, January* 25, 1787.

I HAVE diſpatched Capt Walker with my reſolutions, Have ordred Colo Parſons, to Treat with Gen. Sheppard & in Caſe, Gen. Sheppard, does not Comply with the Terms, ſhall put all the troops under my Command in Motion to ſupport my demands. Precisely at 2 oClock the time is preſixt, but ſhall not expect them to Come to Action this day

Luke Day

To Capt Shays

No. II.

TO Cen[l] Shepherd or the Commanding Officer at Springfield Sir I Deſire you To Send My Dece & Wounc men by My Flagg ſo that I can Purſue My Enac Men & Take Care of my Wounded if not my Wounded the Dead & the Names of the Wounded by Lt Williams Who is the Bearer of this Flagg

I am yours

Daniel Shays Capt

No. III.

Pelham, January 30, 1787.

To General LINCOLN, commanding the troops at Hadley.

SIR,

THE people aſſembled in arms from the counties of Middleſex, Worceſter, Hampſhire and Berkſhire, taking into ſerious conſideration the purport of the firſt juſt received, return for anſwer, That however unjuſtifiable the meaſure may be which the people have accepted, in having recourſe to arms, various circumſtances have incited them thereto. We are ſenſible of the embarraſſments the people are under; but that virtue which truly characterizes the citizens of a republican government hath hitherto marked our paths with a degree of innocence; and we will and truſt it will ſtill be the caſe. At the ſame time the people are willing to lay down their arms on the condition of a general pardon,——and return to their reſpective homes, as they are unwilling to ſtain the land, which we in the late war purchaſed at ſo dear a rate, with the blood of our brethren and neighbours. Therefore we pray that hoſtilities may ceaſe, on your part, until our united prayers may be preſented to the General Court, and we receive an anſwer, as a perſon is gone for that purpoſe. If this requeſt may be complied with, government ſhall meet with no interruption from the people; but let each army occupy the poſts where they now are.

Copy

DANIEL SHAYS, Capt.

BOSTON Saturday, February 10.

Diſpatches from Gen. Lincoln, to the Governour, brought by Major Haſkel, on Wedneſday laſt.

Head-Quarters, Peterſham Feb. 5.

DEAR SIR,

I AM this moment informed, by a gentleman from Cheſterfield, in the ſtate of New-Hampſhire, that he met Shays this morning, about ſix miles on this ſide of that town; who had about one hundred men with him in a body; that he ſaw ſcattered on the road for the diſtance of ten miles two hundred men more; they appeared in a miſerable, abject ſtate. Other men who had been with Shays, had, as he heard, taken different routs to their homes. Thus Sir, it appears that thoſe men who had been his followers, were ſo diſperſed, that we have nothing to fear from them in this part of the country. By the lateſt accounts from Berkſhire, the inſurgents were embodying in different parts with a deſign, as Gen. Patterſon ſuppoſed, to attack him. I ſhall march into the country with a conſiderable body of men, taking Northfield and Deerfield in my rout. The very ſhew of a force in different parts of the country, will be of conſequence.

Nine o'clock, P. M.

I have received further accounts from Shays's troops; it confirms the above beſides his informing them, that each man muſt take care of himſelf.

I have the honour to be, with the higheſt reſpect, your Excellency's obedient ſervant.

B. LINCOLN

His Excellency Governour BOWDOIN.

Peterſham, Feb,6 1787—7 o'clock, A.M.

Dear Sir,

ABOUT three hours ſince, I had the honour of receiving your Excellency's favour of the 4th. with the doings of the general court. I am exceedingly pleaſed with their deciſion and firmneſs. Their preſent doings have a complexion which inſures that perſeverance neceſſary for the cruſhing in the moſt effectual manner, a rebellion which has ſtruck at the very exiſtence of our conſtitution.

By the diſperſed ſtate of the inſurgents, I ſuppoſe the ſending out other troops will be altogether unneceſſary at preſent. I think we had better reinliſt a ſufficient number out

of thoſe now in the field, as they have obtained ſome knowledge of duty.

I have the honour to be, dear ſir, with real eſteem, your humble ſervant,

B. LINCOLN.

Governour Bowdoin.

The two foregoing letters were laid before both branches of the Legiſlature, by order of the Governour; and in conſequence of their meſſage to him, and the advice of Council thereon, his Excellency has been pleaſed to countermand, for the preſent, the orders lately iſſued for the raiſing of other troops.

Major Cuſhing arrived in town yeſterday expreſs, with diſpatches from the Hon. General Lincoln, to his Excellency the Governour,—he left head-quarters, at Peterſham, on Wedneſday morning laſt, at which time the army were under marching orders, for Berkſhire county.

Peterſham, February 6, 1787,
10 o'clock P. M.

Dear Sir,

IN my letter, written this morning, I mentioned my intentions to march to Berkſhire, by the way of Northfield, but ſince, I have received a letter from General Patterſon, a copy of which is incloſed, requeſting ſpeedy ſuccour, which has determined me to take a more direct rout to that county.

People are inſtantly giving themſelves up and ſoliciting a pardon.

I have the honour of being, dear Sir, with great eſteem, your Excellency's moſt obedient ſervant,

B. LINCOLN.

Governour Bowdoin.

Laneſbourgh, February 5, 1787.

DEAR SIR,

HAVING intelligence on Wedneſday laſt that a party of inſurgents were collecting at a place called Staffords-Hill, at the ſouth part of Adams, I thought it my duty to move the troops under my command towards them; that evening I arrived at Pittsfield; eeing me determined to come towards them, they decamped from their ſituation, with a declared intention of collecting their force the next day, at the ſouth end of Williamſtown;—Convinced my ſafety depended on the rapidity of my motions, on Friday I marched towards the intended place of rendezvous; of the enemy a ſmall party had collected, who immediately diſappeared at my approach. On Saturday I returned to this place—Here I have been informed, that the inſurgents are collecting at the ſouth eaſt and ſouth weſt corners of the county. A man by the name of Biſhop was taken priſoner, and this day releaſed in Partridgefield, by a party under the command of Major Wiley, of about 35 men, who his followers ſtiled General, and who ſaid he was then pointing his courſe towards Waſhington, were he was to be met by a party of 200 more, who had marched from this county, and who had not been able to make their way to Shays, by reaſon of the force of government, which lay in their way. From Sandiſfield I am informed, and by Gentlemen on whom I depend, that about forty men had marched from that town, and were progreſſing towards the ſame place. Mr. Hunt a gentleman of veracity and judgment, was this day made a priſoner by the ſame party; then increaſed to 100 men. I am further aſſured that a man who principally directs the movements of the inſurgents in this county, has been ſome days ſince in the State of New-York, endeavouring by the propagation of every falſhood he could invent, to rouſe the inhabitants to reinforce his party here.

I have thought it my duty thus to detail to you my real ſituation, and am certain that if in your power, you will immediately diſpatch a body of men from thoſe under your command to my aid—Should this not be the caſe I would ſuggeſt to your conſideration, the propriety of making a detachment from the body of the militia under the command of Gen. Shepard.

I am, Sir, with much eſteem, your moſt obedient ſervant

JOHN PATERSON.

P. S. To Morrow I ſhall move to Lenox, where I ſhall poſſeſs the moſt eligible ſituation either to defend myſelf, or prevent a junction of the enemy--Should I find them collected, in a ſitua ion in which I ſhall judge it practicable to attack them with a probability of ſucceſs, I ſhall not wait the determination of the General Court, that they are in a ſtate of Rebellion-- to, conſider them as ſuch, and act accordingly.

Hon. Major General LINCOLN.

The SPEECH of his EXCELLENCY
JAMES BOWDOIN, Eſquire,
Governour of the Commonweal h of *Maſſachuſetts*,
to the Legiſlature.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

IT was expected by the General Court, that their proceedings at their laſt Seſſion, reſpecting the Inſurgents, would have anſwered the purpoſes for which they were intended. By thoſe proceedings, there were held forth to them puniſhment on the one hand, and pardon on the other. Puniſhment, in caſe of perſeverance in their criminal conduct; pardon and indemnity, if they deſiſted from it; and by a given time ſhould take the oath of allegiance. This application to their feelings, and to that actuating principle, a deſire of perſonal ſafety; it was apprehended would have had a forcible influence to bring them to their duty. But unhappily, it did not produce any good effect, except a very few individuals of them. On the contrary, the lenity and forbearance of Government were treated with contempt, and imputed by them to an inability of defending itſelf: and ſome of your laſt Acts have been added to their liſt of grievances.

But the cleareſt and moſt unequivocal evidence of their perſeverance, in oppoſition to Government, is deduced from their proceedings, reſpecting the Judicial Courts, in ſeveral of the Counties, ſince the laſt Seſſion of the General Court. They twice, with an armed force, ſtopped thoſe Courts in Worceſter; and would not ſuffer them to open in Hampſhire. They attempted it, though unſucceſsfully, in Middleſex: and in conſequence of that attempt, ſeveral of them were taken into cuſtody, by virtue of State warrants; in the execution of which, the ſheriff and other perſons to whom the warrants were directed, had the aid and ſupport of a number of ſpirited gentlemen of that County and Suffolk.

At the laſt time of their aſſembling in Worceſter, there were nearly a thouſand of them in arms, who, to the great annoyance and terror of that vicinity, continued embodied for ſeveral days after the Court had adjourned: meditating as it was apprehended, further outrages; which were providentially prevented by the continued ſtorms of that week.

Theſe violent and treaſonable proceedings of the Inſurgents were perpetrated after the publication of the laſt Acts of the General Court reſpecting them; and demonſtrated, not only a total diſregard of thoſe Acts, and the authority by which they were enacted, but a contempt of all conſtitutional Government, and a fixed determination to perſevere in meaſures for ſubverting it.

This determination, and theſe meaſures were alſo manifeſted by their printed declarations; and by ſome of the private tranſactions of their leaders, when the main body of the Inſurgents were laſt aſſembled at Worceſter: by which it appeared, the Inſurgents were formed into regiments, and that a committee was appointed for each regiment, to ſee that it ſhould without delay be properly officered and equipped; and compleatly ready whenever called upon.

That this was the ſtate of things in the Weſtern Counties, was further confirmed by letters I received from ſome of the moſt reſpectable characters in thoſe counties; and by the oral teſtimony of many intelligent perſons from thence: who all agreed in the neceſſity of ſpeedy and vigorous meaſures being taken, for the effectual ſuppreſſion of the inſurgents; without which the well affected might from principles of ſelf-preſervation, be obliged to join them; and the inſurrection become general.

The ſafety and well being of the Commonwealth being thus in hazard, and the lenient, conciliating meaſures of the General Court, having been rejected by the Inſurgents, I conceived myſelf under every obligation, of honour and duty, to exert the powers veſted in me by law and the conſtitution for the protection and defence of the Commonwealth againſt the hoſtile and nefarious attempts of thoſe lawleſs men.

Purſuant to this idea, I laid before Council all the information and intelligence I had collected, relative to the proceedings and deſigns of thoſe men; and the Council were unanimouſly of opinion, and accordingly adviſed, that vigorous and effectual meaſures ſhould be taken to protect the judicial Courts, particularly thoſe, that were then next to be holden at Worceſter; to aid the Civil Magiſtrates in executing the laws; to repel all Inſurgents againſt the government; and to apprehend all diſturbers of the public peace; particularly ſuch of them as might be named on any State warrant, or warrants.

For theſe purpoſes, upon the effecting of which all good government, and indeed the happy exiſtence of the Commonwealth, do eſſentially depend, I have called forth from ſeveral Counties, a reſpectable body of the militia, the command of which I have given to Major General Lincoln, with orders to carry thoſe purpoſes into effectual execution.

Thoſe orders are now in operation, and will be laid before you, with the general orders, containing the plan of meaſures, by which the Commonwealth was to be defended againſt its preſent aſſailants.

I congratulate you, Gentlemen, on the ſucceſs of theſe meaſures hitherto; and hope it is a prelude to final ſucceſs and the reeſtabliſhment of perfect tranquility. The diſpatches concerning it, which I have received from General Lincoln, and General Shepard, will be laid before you.

Thus, Gentlemen, from a principle of duty to the Commonwealth, and in conformity to your reſolution of the 24th of October, in which you expreſs a full confidence "that I will ſtill perſevere in the exerciſe of ſuch powers as are veſted in me by the conſtitution, for preventing any attempts to interrupt the adminiſtration of law and juſtice, and for enforcing due obedience to the authority and laws of government," I have taken the meaſures above re-

preſented. I truſt they will meet with your entire approbation, and with that ſupport, which is to be expected from the guardians of the public ſafety.

On my part, I have done in this buſineſs, what the duty of my office, and the oath of qualification, indiſpenſibly require: and I have the fulleſt confidence that nothing on you part will be wanting to carry into complete effect the meaſures that have been taken, or that may be further neceſſary, to ſuppreſs the preſent inſurrection; and to enſure a ſtrict obedience to the laws. This is ſo eſſential to the peace and ſafety of the Commonwealth, that it requires your immediate attention; and the ſpeedy application of further means, if thoſe already taken ſhould be deemed inſufficient for that purpoſe.

Among thoſe means, you may deem it neceſſary to eſtabliſh ſome criterion, for diſcriminating between good citizens and inſurgents, that each might be regarded according to their characters: the former as their country's friends, and to be protected; and the latter as public enemies and to be effectually ſuppreſſed. At ſuch a time as the preſent, every man ought to ſhew his colours, and take his ſide: no neutral characters ſhould be allowed, nor any ſuffered to vibrate between the two.

Vigour, deciſion, energy, will ſoon terminate this unnatural, this unprovoked inſurrection, and prevent the effuſion of blood; but the contrary may involve the commonwealth in a civil war, and all its dreadful conſequences; which may extend, not only to the neighbouring ſtates, but even to the whole confederacy, and finally deſtroy the fair temple of American liberty: in the erecting of which beſides the vaſt expence of it, many thouſands of valuable lives have been ſacrificed.

There are ſeveral things, reſulting from the meaſures in operation, which require your immediate attention.

The money immediately wanted for carrying them into immediate execution, was ſupplied by a number of gentlemen, in a manner which does them much honour. I muſt earneſtly recommend to you to provide for its reimburſement, which upon the principles of policy as well as juſtice, ſhould be paid as ſpeedily as poſſible. Proviſion alſo ſhould be made for defraying the general expence.

Should the time be too ſhort to effect the great purpoſes, for which the militia were called forth, it may be neceſſary that General Lincoln ſhould be empowered to continue them in ſervice by enliſtment, until thoſe purpoſes ſhall be accompliſhed. The men being already embodied, and the arrangements for ſupporting them perfected, the expence of ſuch a continuance, will be much leſs than that of raiſing a new body for the ſame ſervice.

There are defects in our militia act, which require an immediate remedy; and which I ſhall mention in a ſeparate meſſage.

Theſe, gentlemen, are matters of importance; but the general ſubject of this addreſs, is of the firſt magnitude, and demands your immediate and ſerious attention. If it be taken up with proper ſpirit——if the meaſures in operation be ſeconded with firmneſs and deciſion——and if the powers of the ſeveral branches of Government be united in a wiſe and vigorous exertion, we may reaſonably expect a ſpeedy and happy iſſue to the preſent inſurrection: to which happy iſſue every exertion on my part has been, and ſhall be applied.

But, on the contrary, if indeciſion, languor or diſunion pervade our public councils, inſurrection, though checked for the preſent, would gain new ſtrength, and like a torrent, might ſweep away every mound of the conſtitution; and overwhelm the Commonwealth in every ſpecies of calamity.—In ſuch a caſe, if brought on by a remiſſneſs and relaxation on our part, we ſhould be, not only involved—moſt eſſentially involved, but juſtly chargeable with betraying the truſt repoſed in us by our fellow-citizens; and chargeable with ignominiouſly deſerting the poſts aſſigned us, as guardians of the peace, the ſafety and happineſs of the Commonwealth.

But, very happily—this is only a poſſible caſe; for your patriotiſm, your virtue, your regard for your own liberties and property, and for thoſe of your families and poſterity, muſt induce you to call forth every power of government into vigorous exertion for preventing ſuch a complication, ſuch an accummulation of evils.

On this occaſion, it is proper, gentlemen, to inform you, that I have received from ſeveral towns, petitions directed to the Governor and Council, and alſo to the General Court, relative to the inſurgents. The petitions being eight in number, do diſapprove of the proceedings of government, in regard to thoſe people.

But as the things prayed for, were, for the moſt part, not cognizable bythe Governor and Council; and ſuch as were ſo, could not be granted by them, conſiſtently with the duty they owe to the commonwealth, the petitions will be laid before you for your conſideration.

There are other matters, to which your attention, gentlemen, is neceſſary; and they will be communicated by meſſage.

JAMES BOWDOIN.

Council Chamber, Feb. 3, 1787.

NEW-HAVEN, February 22.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of character and good information, Berkſhire Feb. 5, 1787.

The ſpirit of ſedition and rebellion is apparently broken here. The eyes of the blind are now opened by the arguments in preſent uſe. The conſciences of others are better informed, even to making of church confeſſions. The *ultima ratio regum*, which is now in uſe, produces ſtrange effects on the moral part.--I particularly and perſonally know the conduct of the government troops in this county, to have been very orderly: yet the inſurgents have had the folly and wickedneſs to repreſent them, as a moſt cruel band of robbers and murderers. Time will in a ſtriking manner bring to light the nefarious deſigns of ſuch as promote and propagate ſuch falſhoods. The perſons who having been taken priſoners are releaſed, will teſtify, that they have been kindly treated, and that they know of no cruel conduct on the part of government.

The Holders of Continental Loan Office Certificates will pleaſe to take Notice of the following.

New-Haven, January, 12, 1787.

AT a meeting of the original proprietors and poſſeſſors of Continental Loan Office Certificates, on which intereſt is due from the firſt day of January, 1783, we the Subſcribers being appointed agents on behalf of ſaid meeting, to correſpond, or confer with the original proprietors and holders of ſuch ſecurities in the other towns in this ſtate, or their agents, and in conjunction with them to concert meaſures for obtaining an account of all the ſums due to the citizens of this State on ſaid Loan Office Certificates, counterſigned by John Lawrence, commiſſioner, in ſpecie value, and for obtaining the intereſt due thereon,—and being authoriſed and requeſted by ſaid proprietors to join with the agents of ſaid creditors in the other towns in this county, in the appointment of an agent to join with the agents that are or may be appointed in the other counties in this State, in making application to the Congreſs of the United States, or to the legiſlature of this State, on behalf of all the holders of ſuch Loan Office certificates in this State, to obtain the neceſſary proviſions for payment of the intereſt now due thereon, and permanent funds for the future intereſt, until the principal ſhall be paid:

Purſuant to the foregoing appointment, we requeſt the original proprietors and holders of ſaid certificates in each town in the county of New-Haven, to make out a liſt of the perſons, original proprietors and holders of ſaid certificates, with the number of dollars in Specie value, which each perſon is in poſſeſſion of in their town, and by their agent to meet at the State-Houſe in New-Haven, on the Fourth Monday of April next, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, in order to aſcertain the number of holders of ſaid certificates, and the ſums due in this county, and appoint an agent for New-Haven county, to meet with the agents who are or may be appointed in the other countries in this State, at Hartford, on Tueſday, the 15th day of May next, at 2 o'clock afternoon, at the dwelling houſe of Mr. Butler, innholder in ſaid Hartford, for the purpoſes above expreſſed.——And it is alſo requeſted that meaſures may be taken by the other towns and counties in this State, in order to attend ſaid meeting at Hartford, to conſult and proſecute the beſt meaſures for obtaining Juſtice for the above deſcribed creditors of the United States.

DAVID AUSTIN,
ISAAC BEERS.

☞ The Printers in this ſtate are requeſted to inſert the foregoing in their ſeveral news papers for the information of their cuſtomers.

On the 9th inſt. Gov. Bowdoin proclaimed a reward of 150l. for the apprehending of *Shays*, and 100l. each for *Luke Day*, *Adam Wheeler*, and *Eli Parſons*.

PURSUANT to the direction from the Court of Probate for the diſtrict of Danbury, all perſons who have any demands on the eſtate of Daniel Gregory late of Danbury deceaſed are notified to exhibit their claims to the ſubſcriber within ſeven Months from this date, otherwiſe their accounts will not be allowed.

THOMAS GREGORY.

Danbury, Dec. 14, 1786.

TO BE SOLD AT THIS OFFICE,

Pole's Synopſis, 5 vols. Fol. at a very low Price.
Weſt on the Atonement.
Edwards on the Atonement.
Price's Obſervations.
M'Donald's Arithmetic,
Senſibility, a Poem.
Receipts for Cookery.

Strong's Almanack for 1787.

TO BE SOLD BY

WILLIAM POWELL,

In STATE-STREET,

Groceries

Conſiſting of

Hyſon and Bohea freſh Teas in the lateſt Veſſels; Refined Sugar of the firſt Quality and low by the Cwt. Muſcovado do. Spirits, Rum, Geneva in caſes, Do. in Jugs, Old Brandy, Genuine old Madeira imported by him, Teneriffe, Sherry and Muſcat Wines. Porter per caſk or doz. and low, Rice, Chocolate, currants, raiſins, preſerved fruits, dried ſweet-Meats in Boxes, Madeira Citrons, Baſket Salt, Freſh Lemmons per Box or 100, Indigo, Anchovies, Olives, Capers and Sallad Oil, Japan Soy, Engliſh Ketchup; Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Black Pepper, Cayan do. Sugar Plumbs, Perfum'd Hair-Powder, Plain do. Good Cotton, &c. &c.

Greenfield February 1, 1787.

LOST ſome Weeks ſince, between New-Haven, and Fairfield, the ſecond Volume of *Monteſquieu's Spirit of Laws*. If any Perſon has found it, and will give information to the Printer hereof, or to the Rev. Timothy Dwight of Greenfield, he will oblige his very humble Servant

THEODORE DWIGHT.

TAKE NOTICE!!

THERE will be ſold at public vendue at the Sign Poſt in the firſt Society in Stratford on the 26th Day of April next at 4 o'clock P. M. So much of the real Eſtate of Iſaac Whippo, as will pay his Taxes unleſs prevented by a previous ſettlement. JOHN BOOTH, Collector.

Stratford January 29, 1787.

THE Partnerſhip of BROOME and PLATT is this day diſſolved by mutual conſent, all Perſons indebted to them under that firm or to either of them or the late Partnerſhip of SAMUEL BROOME and Co. are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers, or to DANIEL PHOENIX Eſq. Merchant, No. 32 Water ſtreet, New-York, who is empowered to receive debts and give diſcharges. New-Haven State of Connecticut, November 18, 1786.

SAMUEL BROOME.
JEREMIAH PLATT.

ALPHEUS HEWS,

From New-Jerſey

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he carries on the buſineſs of WINDSOR CHAIR MAKING in Chapel Street, in New-Haven, where may be had any Number of

WINDSOR SETTEES,
and GARDEN CHAIRS,

made in the neateſt manner and different faſhions, alſo ſome very convenient for Children which he ſells on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, any kind of country produce for family uſe, wet or dry goods or any kind of Timber ſuitable for his buſineſs.

February 6th, 1787.

N. B. Wanted a Boy about 14 or 15 years old as an apprintice to the above Buſineſs.

E. & H. Beardſley

HAVE juſt received by the Ship Morris from LONDON, and the Grace from Amſterdam, a freſh ſupply of

Drugs and Medicines.

Among which are

CAMPHIRE,
OPIUM, JESUITS BARK,
ÆTHER,
ESSENCE OF BERGAMOT,
OIL OF VITRIOL, &c,

Which will be ſold cheap for CASH, Pierce's FINAL SETTLEMENTS, and other Public Securities.

SNUFF by the roll or leſs quantity, to be ſold exceeding cheap, by

Alexander Forreſter,

CHURCH-STREET.

JUST PUBLISHED:

And to be ſold by Simeon Jocelin, in New-Haven, A COLLECTION of

Favorite Pſalm-Tunes.

From Late and Approved

Britiſh Authors;

Contained in SIXTEEN PAGES on the Scale of the Choriſter's Companion. The whole never before printed in America. Price, covered 1/6. in ſheets 1/4. To be ſold alſo at this Office.

PROPOSALS

For Printing by Subſcription,

The Viſion of Columbus,

A POEM in Nine Books,

By JOEL BARLOW.

(Dedicated, by Permiſſion, to the KING of FRANCE.)

THIS work is this day committed to the preſs, at the Printing-Office of Hudſon and Goodwin, and will be finiſhed in about three months. It will be printed on fine paper, with an elegant new type, and will be bound, gilt and lettered by an artiſt equal to any in America, and perhaps not inferior to any workman in London.

It will be contained in one volume, Octavo, and will be delivered to ſubſcribers at the price of One Dollar and a Third; a price not higher than imported Books of this ſize have commonly borne in America.

Hartford, Nov. 18, 1786.

New-Haven: Printed and Publiſhed by *Meigs and Dana*, at the South Corner of the Green, fronting the Market. Price Eight Shillings per Annum.

☞ Eſſays, and Articles of Intelligence are gratefully received, and ADVERTISEMENTS inſerted on reaſonable Terms.